

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 12
No. 1



SEPTEMBER
1951

Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



Customers Across the Border

The two-way trade in farm products between the United States and Canada is remarkable when you look at a map of North America. The boundry between them — the line running from northern Maine to northern Washington — cannot be seen by anyone crossing the border on foot or by car. The rugged coastline of New England leads into the Maritime Provinces, and the Maine potato area, in soil and climate, is like that of New Brunswick. The great plains of the American West continue into the wheat fields of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Rocky Mountains reach up from the United States into Alberta, and from the State of Washington extend the fruit-growing districts across the line into British Columbia. Canadian and American farmers produce many of the same products.

Nevertheless, the basis of trade between the two countries is there. In part, it is geography. Sometimes, as in the case of fodders and feeds, a product moves northward into Canada in the far West, while thousands of miles to the east it is moving south into the United States. This saves transportation costs for farmers of both countries.

Climate, too, accounts for much of the trade between the United States and Canada. We in this country, with a colder and shorter growing season, depend on imports from the States for cotton, citrus and soft fruits, and many other fruits and vegetables that can be shipped by the southern states before our marketing season begins. For instance, fresh carrots and celery from Texas are bought by Canadian housewives in preference to the home-grown stocks moving out of storage during the winter. On the other hand, Canadian alfalfa and clover seed are wanted by our American neighbours, since the United States is a deficit producer of the hardy northern varieties.

Canadian wheat in large quantities is exported in bond into the United States for milling there and subsequent sale elsewhere in the world, while we buy large

quantities of low-protein American wheat for the manufacture of certain products. And United States millers import high-protein wheat, of which the Americans do not grow enough for their needs, to blend with their varieties. We ship feeder stock to United States farmers who do feeding for the American market.

Canada and the United States buy each other's apples. Our lean pork, developed largely for the British market, is favoured by some customers in the United States too, and we like the Iceberg lettuce grown across the line.

There are problems, of course. American farmers, producing the same things as our farmers do, may wonder why their government doesn't put up a tariff wall to keep these Canadian products out. The answer is, of course, that if they do that, we will likely do the same thing in retaliation. This would lead to smaller markets, and bad relations between good neighbours. Both countries know this and are working to lower the existing trade barriers and to solve together the problems that arise. If this neighbourly co-operation is to be successful, farmers on both sides of the border must help.

If we live in a town or a village, we know that it is good business to trade with our neighbours. It keeps money in circulation, supplies mutual needs, and, probably best of all, promotes friendship and understanding. That is true in any economic community, big or small, and a look at the map of North America will show that Canada and the United States are one big economic community. The two countries not only owe it to themselves to trade with each other, but also to maintain their world reputation as Good Neighbours.

Our Cover Picture

There doesn't seem to be any need for comment on our picture this month—all the fun of the fair is there, from the ferris wheel in the background to the horses in the foreground waiting to join the livestock parade. The photo was taken from the top of the grandstand at Sherbrooke.

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The Macdonald College Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the *Journal* should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

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For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, 202 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount; telephone GLenview 2815.

Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Hitting the High Spots

by J. E. Shuh

THE pasture problem in Nova Scotia is essentially one of low soil fertility. How best to increase and maintain the fertility of the pastures of the province constitutes a major problem. Some interesting tests on surface treatments of pastures have been carried on at the Dominion Experimental Station at Kentville. These tests were conducted on a sward which was made up of Kentucky blue, Browntop and Wild White clover. Unfertilized, this sward gave an average yearly yield of 2,730 lbs. green weight.

Nitrogen, phosphate and potash were applied, alone and in various combinations. Nitrogen when used alone doubled the yield, while potash alone produced little increase. Phosphorous brought the greatest response of any single nutrient, more than tripling the yield.

Nine Times the Yield

But the most striking results were obtained when the three nutrients were used in combination. The yield rose to 25,958 pounds—over nine times that from the unfertilized plot—when 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 600 lbs. superphosphate and 100 lbs. muriate of potash were applied annually. There seemed to be no advantage in using extra nitrogen—it actually lowered the yield.

Surface applications of mineral fertilizers give very satisfactory results on fields where there is a fairly good stand of useful grasses (Brown Top and Kentucky Bluegrass) and wild white clover. We have, however, a tremendous acreage where, because of continuous cropping and continued heavy leaching, the soil fertility is extremely low. These fields are characterized by having a cover of Poverty Grass and Hawkweed. They provide very little useful grazing and in many cases are fast returning to a cover of spruce trees.

Nine times the pasture yield has been obtained through fertilization at Kentville. Here the Assistant Director of Field Crop Services for Nova Scotia gives some practical tips on how to get more from the land.

While these poor or "run-out" fields may be improved by surface applications of mineral fertilizers to the sward. I believe that improvement is much more rapid and more economical if we plough or cultivate the land, mixing the lime and fertilizer with the top 3 or 4 inches of soil.

To date we have had our greatest success in improving these poor fields when we:

(1) Apply finely ground limestone at the rate of at least 2 tons per acre—very often 3 or 4 tons are applied in a single application.

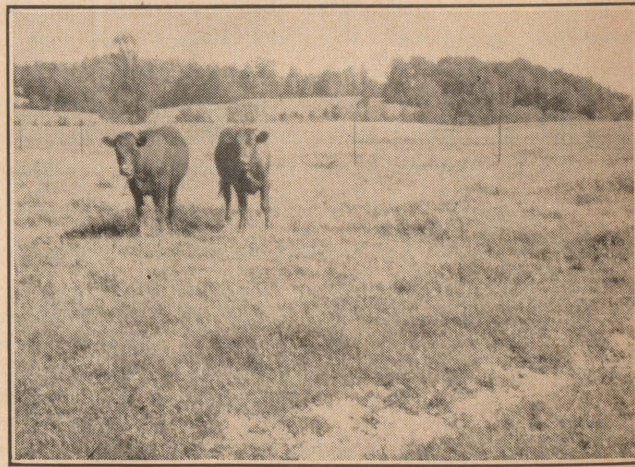
(2) Apply barnyard manure at the rate of about 10 tons per acre. This manure has certain fertility value but the increases in growth that we obtain when we use even small applications of manure are much greater than we would expect considering the amount of plant food added in the manure. There seems to be fairly strong evidence to support the belief that manure serves to give the soil a good inoculation of bacterial life which is very necessary in these old run-out fields.

(3) Apply mineral fertilizers of suitable analysis. In most sections we recommend a 3-15-6 analysis fertilizer at about 800 lbs. per acre when seeding down. This analysis corresponds fairly closely with the low nitrogen high mineral fertilizer recommended by the Experimental Station at Kentville.

Land that has been plowed or disked is seeded down with a pasture seed mixture. We need to know a great deal more about the reaction of certain species to our



Heavy pasture from adequate fertilization.



The soil here is the same, but it hasn't had the fertilizer it needs.

FIELD TESTS PROVE
PASTURE
FERTILIZING
DOUBLES YIELD

FERTILIZED PASTURE UNFERTILIZED PASTURE

WEEDS 10%

GRASSES
50%

CLOVER 40%

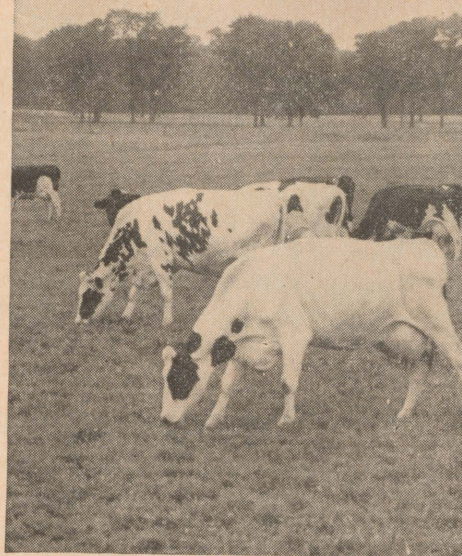
YIELD PER ACRE
9 TONS
Green Weight

WEEDS 21%

GRASSES
55%

CLOVER 24%

YIELD PER ACRE
5 TONS
Green Weight



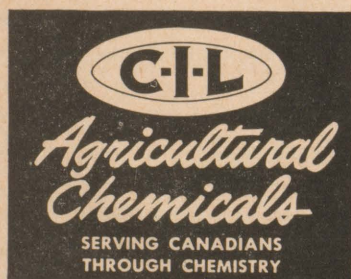
Actual field tests prove that pasture fertilizing increases yield from 5 tons per acre to 9—a gain of 80%. The crop's clover content is increased nearly 70%, weeds reduced by more than half.

How Pasture Fertilizing Pays

1. Fertilized pastures have higher nutritive value and a greater percentage of legumes. Sward is stronger and closer.
2. Fertilizer applications increase milk production an average of 5,000 pounds per ton applied.
3. Fertilizing almost doubles stock carrying capacity.
4. Grazing season is lengthened 10 to 14 days, thus making a major saving in barn feeding costs.

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Agricultural Chemicals Department

varied and climatic conditions. Brown Top, Kentucky Bluegrass and Wild White Clover, our natural grasses, while productive in the spring and fall, generally stop growing in the mid-summer period. This means that most farmers who depend on natural grass pastures are always short of feed in the middle of the summer for 4-6 weeks.

Good Seed Mixture

The following mixture has been under test in Nova Scotia for the last two years and so far has given very satisfactory results: Timothy 5 lbs., Orchard 5 lbs., Brome 4 lbs., Meadow Fescue 4 lbs., Red Clover 2 lbs., Alsike 2 lbs. and Ladino 1½ lb.

This mixture has been seeded on some 20 farms in widely scattered parts of the province. First year yields were: Lower Truro 30,340 lbs., Wallace 21,689 lbs. and Windsor Forks 24,654 lbs. green weight + 2½ tons hay.

While we are not entirely satisfied with this mixture it has been a start. We would like to see the mixture simplified, but at present we are not sure what species should be eliminated. It is possible that we can drop the Red Clover and Alsike. They add considerably to the first years grazing but have very little grazing value in succeeding years.

Of the grasses meadow fescue appears the least palatable but on the other hand it is the most winter hardy. We have trouble securing satisfactory stands of Brome, but when we get a good stand it is productive and very palatable. Orchard grass does well, especially in the Annapolis Valley and all of the western end of the province. If managed properly it is very productive and palatable. Timothy continues to be a fairly good producer. The most productive single species however is Ladino.

Buying Seed with Confidence

We wonder if it ever occurs to the man who plants seeds to wonder why the crop he gets is the same as the seed he sowed. When a man in the city buys a five-cent package of radish seed, he takes it for granted that the radishes he pulls out of his garden a few weeks later will be just like the picture on the package; and when a market gardener buys a certain variety of lettuce, for example, he does so secure in the knowledge that his crop will be of that variety, and that he will get a satisfactory stand.

This does not come about by accident. We may take for granted that seed merchants are reputable persons, genuinely interested in putting a satisfactory product on the market. But accidents can happen, and workmen can get careless, so, as a protection to growers all over Canada, the Federal Department of Agriculture, through its Plant Products Division, make yearly tests on vegetable seeds sold to Canadians to make sure that they are true to variety and type. The tests show whether the

seeds have been labelled or sold under the correct variety name, and whether an indifferent or a high quality strain of that variety has been used. The tests also investigate special claims such as extra earliness, disease resistance, super quality or high yield, which one often finds in the seed catalogues.

Samples of packaged and also of bulk vegetable seeds are bought at retail stores and are given laboratory tests for germination. Then they are actually grown to maturity under normal growing conditions. Each sample of seed to be grown in a trial plot is divided at headquarters into lots, which are sent out, identified only by a number, for field testing in at least two locations. The agricultural colleges are of invaluable assistance in this work, and the experimental farms throughout the country assist. Each testing station sends in an independent report which is based on the operator's knowledge of the variety, on comparisons with official descriptions of the variety and, where possible, on a comparison of the stock being tested with a stock of established purity and good performance.

The Plant Products officials are, in this way, trying to make sure that any purchaser of vegetable seed is actually supplied with the varieties and kinds of seed which have been advertised for sale by the seedsmen. And, in addition, they try to promote the sale of the better and purer strains of established varieties.

It is not within the province of the Plants Products Division, however, to recommend just what varieties a grower should choose for his own particular conditions. Vegetable varieties are changing rapidly, and many new introductions are being made—especially in the field of hybrids. Hybrid corn, onions and tomatoes are now with us, and we are promised hybrid carrots in the near future. Production of hybrid seed requires extra vigilance on the part of the commercial grower of this seed, and the work of the trial grounds operators will help keep this seed up to standard.



Checking tomato yields at one of the vegetable seed testing stations.

Farm Forum Topics, 1951-52

SERIES I — CO-OPERATIVES

Oct. 29 — Are Co-ops Efficient?

Are co-ops doing as efficient a job as other types of business?

Nov. 5 — Are Co-ops Democratic?

Are they maintaining their initial democratic form?

Nov. 12 — Are Co-ops Socialistic?

Do co-ops lead to socialistic planning?

SERIES II — COMMUNITY LIVING

Nov. 26 — Opportunities for Cultural Activities.

Have farm people the opportunity to engage in such activities as music, painting and drama?

Dec. 3 — Educational Outlets for Adults.

What are we doing to encourage libraries, short courses and opportunities for further study?

Dec. 10 — Folk Schools for Farm People.

What are folk schools doing for our younger farmers?

SERIES III — FARM POLICY

Jan. 7 — Should We Increase Production?

Is increased production per man and increased production of all goods in the general interest of all people?

Jan. 14 — Is There Enough Farm Credit?

Is current farm credit sufficient for modern farm requirement?

Jan. 21 — What's Wrong With Our Farm Organizations?

Why don't farmer organizations receive more active support from our farmers?

SERIES IV — MARKETING

Feb. 4 — What Sets Farm Prices?

Have farmers sufficient bargaining power in selling their farm products?

Feb. 11 — Are Commodity Groups Doing the Job?

Have farm commodity groups sufficient control, facilities and experience to market their products effectively?

Feb. 18 — The Effect of High Transportation Costs.

Are transportation costs restricting our markets and reducing our income?

SERIES V — INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mar. 3 — Do We Need More Immigrants?

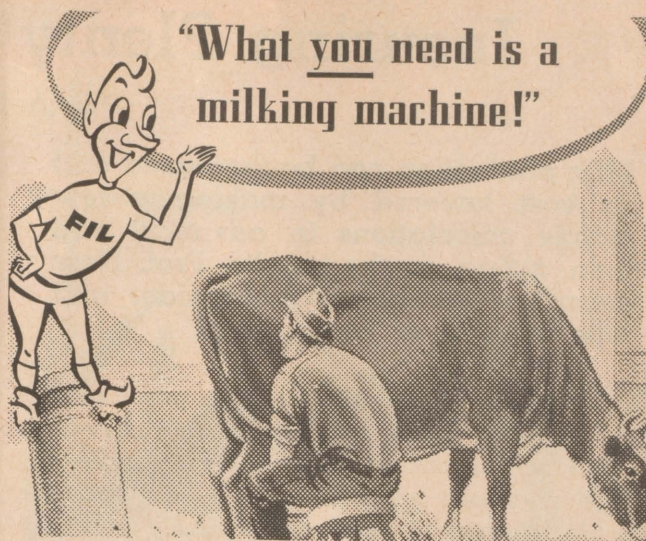
An analysis of our post-war immigration policy.

Mar. 10 — Customers Abroad.

Is the trend to increasing exports to U.S. instead of Britain in the best interests of Canadian farmers?

Mar. 17 — Is Hunger and Poverty the Real Cause of War?

What part can Canadian farmers play in international affairs?



If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them ready cash for this and many other farm and home improvements, ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".

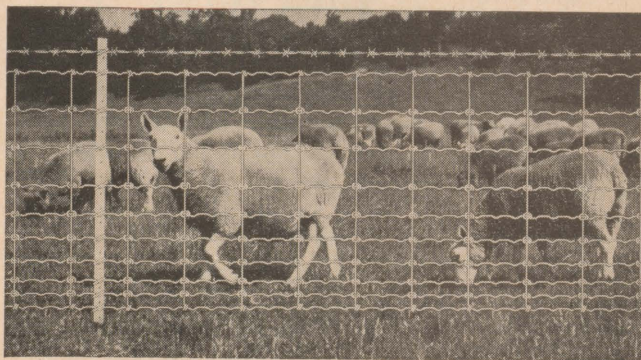


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Insuring Plenty of Winter Milk

by A. R. Ness

Milk production can be increased and its cost lowered by making a few simple calculations in advance, and then acting on the results. Prof. Ness describes the points to consider and tells what to do about them.

WHEN dairy farmers are considering winter management they usually think first of the feed available on the farm. The amount of hay, silage and grain, and the quality of each, will always play a big part in the successful wintering of dairy cows. Especially good judgment needs to be exercised in feeding two-year-old heifers that have freshened in September and October.

These early-freshening animals are too frequently turned out in the pasture during the late fall with older cows that are well advanced in lactation, and there is not enough feed to supply the younger animals' needs. The reason for this practice, of course, is the amount of farm work to be done before snow falls. Anyway, the cow herd doesn't receive its full measure of attention until the cows are in the barn for the winter. As a result, the newly calved animals are temporarily underfed and do not reach their top natural milk flow in the early stage of lactation; and it is not considered possible to ever regain what has been lost in this way.

To avoid such a drop in production, poor fall pastures should be supplemented with barn feeding in the late fall months; and protection from cold nights and cold rains yield good returns from newly-calved cows and heifers. Ample feed and reasonable care at any stage, but particularly in the early stages of lactation, are the first step in good management.

When the fall work on the farm is completed and the herd has been housed for the winter, the dairy farmer pays more attention to the feeding, care and comfort of his cows. It is wise, at the outset, for him to take stock of the feed he has in his mows and bins, and the number of animals he has to feed for the winter. To run short of hay, silage or straw—all of which should really be produced on the farm—can be a very costly business. In fact, good management may make it advisable to sell one or two fall fresheners, for which there is usually a good demand.

The price received for the milk or butterfat and the number of home-raised heifers that can be bred for milking replacements a year hence will also have to be considered in deciding whether to sell a cow or two. Such items are a part of management which, in the end, may mean bigger or smaller returns on the whole farming enterprise.

For those who have silage, a dairy cow will require at least one pound of hay and three pounds of silage per day for each 100 pounds of live weight. A cow weighing 900 pounds will eat daily 9 lbs. hay and 27 lbs. silage, which for a winter feeding period of 210 days amounts to a total of 1,890 lbs. hay and 5,760 lbs. silage. On the same basis a cow weighing 1,200 lbs. would eat daily 12 lbs. hay and 3 lbs. silage; and for a winter feeding period of 210 days this would amount to 2,520 lbs. hay and 7,560 lbs. silage.

These amounts of hay and silage are approximate, as some individual animals have their likes and dislikes; and much will depend upon the quality of the hay. It is calculated that three pounds of silage will replace one pound of hay. Therefore, when no silage is available, the daily amount and totals for hay would be approximately doubled.

Having decided that there is sufficient roughage in the mows to feed all the animals adequately, the supply of feed grain should be checked. There are a number of thumb rules that can be used as a guide for the feeding of grain to milking cows. Probably the most suitable here is the old rule of one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk.

Let us assume that the fall-freshening cows will average 8,000 pounds of milk for the lactation, of which roughly three quarters—or 6,000 pounds—will be produced under winter feeding conditions. It would be wise to provide at least 1,500 pounds of grain for each cow yielding 6,000 pounds of milk during the winter months.

We should not confuse this figure of 6,000 pounds of milk produced in the winter months with 6,000 pounds produced in 10 months or a full year.



Let us suppose that the dairyman has calculated how much home-grown grain he has on hand per cow. On most farms in Eastern Canada there will not be enough grain on hand for the milking herd as well as the young stock, and it largely consists of oats or a mixture of oats and barley. Too frequently the home-grown grain is ground and fed as long as it lasts, without bothering about what the feed situation will be in the late winter and spring months. Finding himself without any grain left, the dairyman is confronted with the need to buy some for his animals.

Farm-grown grains such as oats and barley are not high in protein, and as hay is not usually very high in quality they need to be supplemented with feeds of higher protein content to provide a better balanced diet for milking cows. If the protein intake is too low the cows are not likely to maintain a high milk yield.

Home-grown grains can easily be supplemented with linseed oil meal, cotton seed oil meal, soya bean oil meal or even wheat bran, gluten feed or corn distillers' grains. Or the dairyman may find it simpler to supplement his home grown grains with a 32 percent protein supplement, which is readily available from most feed companies. It is better to buy any protein supplement and mix it in the proportion of 1 to 3, 1 to 4 or even 1 to 5 of the home-grown grains,—the proportion depending on the quality of the hay—instead of feeding home-grown grains until they're all used up. It would likely cost less in the end, and is certainly better management.

While it is remarkable how the monthly milk cheque keeps up when the cows are well fed, winter management entails much more than proper feeding. The dairy barn is where the dairyman does much of his work and spends most of his time during the winter. Such matters as good light, proper ventilation and a clean stable make working conditions more pleasant.

A lot of work is involved in keeping the cows clean, and everything should be done to reduce this work to a minimum. Clipping the udders, flanks, tails and even the heads and necks when the cows enter their winter quarters will make it much easier to keep them clean. Such a practice will not only reduce the daily work, but will make it possible to produce cleaner milk.

Another item concerning cleanliness is the matter of bedding. The milking cows should be well bedded. With ample bedding the cows can be kept cleaner and their udders will be better protected. Too many large udders are not sufficiently protected from cold floors. If straw is used for bedding it can be more easily kept under the animals, and particularly under the udders if used in cut form.

The same amount of straw will go further when cut, and it will provide a much better bed. Sufficient and proper bedding will reduce the number of cases of mastitis in most stables.



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C.F.A. Adopts Forum Suggestions

Macdonald College and Quebec Farm Forum Association play host to semi-annual meeting of Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

by Jas. Davidson

"This has been the best discussion we have ever had on coarse grains", stated Dr. H. H. Hannam, C.F.A. president, at the close of the 3-day semi-annual director's meeting of Canada's national farm organization. The coarse grain situation was discussed for a good part of the time at the conference held this summer at Macdonald College.

The original Quebec Farm Forum resolution was the result of concentrated study by our Farm Forum Council and a special sub-committee from Brome District Council—K. T. Bradley, S. B. Hardacker, and Fred Shufelt. The resolution requested that (a) A quantity of Western feed grain be moved to Eastern storage points before close of navigation (b) The grain so stored be owned by the Wheat Board until sold to the trade in Eastern Canada (c) The freight assistance policy of \$6.00 per ton be maintained as a permanent policy. The proposal was designed to correct the prevailing situation in respect to coarse grain, namely rapidly fluctuating prices at high levels and lack of continuity of supply.

Western directors pointed out many of the difficulties involved in the proposal. Eastern delegates led by J. D. Lang, Quebec Farm Forum director, explained the situation faced by Eastern feeders. Finally the chairman of the Wheat Board was called in from Winnipeg to express the view of the Board on the proposal. The Wheat Board chairman stated that the original concept of the Board was as a marketing agency for Western producers. The Board had never considered moving stocks of grain and holding them for resale in Eastern Canada.

The proposal was finally put to a vote and was passed by the C. F. A. directors. The proposal was then pre-

sented to the Wheat Board chairman for consideration by his fellow commissioners. Their decision should be forthcoming within a few weeks. They have many facts to consider and it may not be possible for them to carry out our proposal. But you should note that Eastern farm organizations and especially Quebec Forum have brought in various proposals. This is the first one that has been agreed upon in principle by all Eastern and Western organizations.

Now what happens if our proposal is found unworkable by the Wheat Board? Well, already our Quebec Farm Forum Grain sub-committee has under consideration a proposal whereby Western and Eastern organizations might deal directly. This might mean setting up a Co-operative Grain Exchange. A lot of study and promotion would have to go into such an alternative, but it is the only possible recourse left open to us, unless we choose to accept conditions as they are. Quebec Forums worked out this latest proposal to the C. F. A. and they will do it again if need be.

Of considerable interest to Eastern farmers was the report of the Hog Committee. Grading of hogs for the American market was discussed. It was felt the government should develop some system of compulsory live-grading of hogs for the American market at main market centers. The committee protested the high cost of condemnation insurance in many parts of Canada. Roy Grant of Maritime Co-ops. had pointed out that 1/2 per cent covered both their transit and plant losses. They had originally estimated this amount would cover only transit losses. The committee scored the practice of Eastern retailers packaging bacon in red-striped cellophane. This practice was felt not to be in the interest of producer or consumer. The Hog Committee reported the appointment of Western and Eastern sub-committees on grading regulations. It was felt that new regulations on grade differentials and watering should be considered separately and then co-ordinated at a future meeting. The Hog Committee's recommendations were approved by the Board.

The farm labor situation was the basis for a highly charged discussion. Especially noted was the situation in respect to immigrant farm labour. The C. F. A. directors drafted a 4-point proposal demanding the situation be corrected: (1) The National Advisory Committee on Manpower be asked to study the farm labour situation in respect to demands for greater food production in the defense program (2) The Immigration Department make more effort to obtain dependable farm help. These



Delegates to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture meeting took time out for a photograph. That's President Hannam with the brief case.

workers coming to Canada as farm labour be deported if found unsuited or unwilling to fulfil contracts. (3) The government take sane responsibility in aiding the immigrant to adjust. It was felt the government should pay the first month's wages as compensation to the farmer for training given. (4) That the government attempt to co-ordinate the immigration activities of the Department of Labour and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration as duplication only adds confusion.

The Poultry Marketing Committee's report on plans for a National Poultry Marketing Board were approved by the meeting. The committee chairman reported that at least five provinces expect to establish Provincial Boards in the near future. The report pointed out that the objective was a stabilized price for poultry products — especially eggs. Within the last year and a half egg prices have ranged from as low as 20 cents to the producer to a high of 85-90 cents to the consumer. Unduly low prices, the report pointed out, are as tough on the producer as unduly high prices are for the consumer. The plan for a National Poultry Marketing Board calls for a price equalization policy which would level out high and low price periods with some sort of price pooling arrangement.

Mr. Gilbert MacMillan, president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, outlined the new Cheese Marketing Board operations in Ontario. He suggested that this scheme was a remarkable one and should be closely watched by other organizations. Mr. MacMillan believed this new Cheese Board might well be a future model. Under the new Board's powers a separate agreement for a small portion of surplus cheese was negotiated with the U. K. The act provides that cheese producers will receive an average price between the amount cheese sells for x quantity sold in Canada, and the United Kingdom contract price x quantity. In this way there is a market for a surplus cheese which normally depresses prices to the producer in flush production periods. The Canadian domestic price is set at 34¢ and the U.K. export price at 32¢. Considering the small quantity involved in the U.K. contract the price received by Ontario producers will be very close to 34¢. Mr. MacMillan pointed out that in many other lines of agriculture small surpluses also ruin the price structure and it would be interesting to see if this plan will correct this kind of situation.

The C. F. A. directors, after discussing the state of the dairy industry in regard to butter production, endorsed a strong recommendation to the government. The resolution passed demanded that (a) the government be the only agency allowed to import butter into Canada. (b) Butter so imported must be sold at not less than the average Canadian butter prices for June plus normal storage, reworking and handling charges. A number of speakers protested that this whole business of butter importation into Canada was ridiculous. They stressed

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the fact that Canada is an agricultural country and should have been protected from foreign competition in the form of margarine. The speakers suggested that the findings of the superior court in respect to margarine has led to the present impasse in the dairy industry where our butter production does not meet domestic demand.

So Farm Forum have to their credit the passing of this well-discussed proposal on coarse grain. Those of you who were present at the open-meeting have had the opportunity of seeing your Federation of Agriculture in action.



Five National Secretaries in ten years — all well-known to people of rural Quebec. Left to right: R. J. Staples, Leonard Harman, Jos. Galway, R. Alex Sim, and (seated) Floyd Griesbach — the present National Secretary.

What's New in Veterinary Science?

by W. E. Swales

A monthly feature calling attention to developments in the control of the animal diseases that are prevalent at the time of publication. It will be written by one of the veterinary group at Macdonald College.

PULLET flocks that are housed and fed for fall and winter egg production often suffer losses from the so-called Pullet Disease or Blue Comb. This is a disease brought on by kidney failure; it is not contagious. The birds get a diarrhea, combs turn dark, and deaths are often sudden. Whenever such a condition is seen the laying mash should be reduced and the birds given lots of clean fresh water. Molasses, 1 lb., mixed with bran, 2 lbs., and rolled oats 2 lbs., and sufficient water to make a crumbly mash, is a useful treatment to be given for three hours every other day. Exercise and green food are also useful. Poultrymen are becoming inclined to try sulphur drugs for almost any condition; here is a disease where they would do real harm. What the bird needs is less protein and more carbohydrate for a time.

* * *

It is a good time to start thinking about mastitis control in the dairy herd. While the new drugs and antibiotics such as penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin, etc. are wonderful weapons, they will never replace good management. In preventing this disease it is essential that animals carrying the infection be recognized and always milked last. These "carrier" cows may appear quite normal, so that a test is necessary. Daily use of a strip cup for signs of milk clots is useful, but a Hotis Test by a veterinarian is better. Isolation and treatment of the chronic carriers, and elimination of the "old chronics" which will not respond, is cheaper and more efficient in the long run. One important fact that does not change is that injuries to teats, whether they be from bruising from rough handling, from ill fitting milking machine cups, too prolonged milking, wire cuts, being stepped on, or anything else, are the cause of more mastitis than anything else.

* * *

This is the last chance to dip the sheep—soon it will be too cold. However, an idea that is gaining in popularity is to use a spray. Spraying machines that develop about 150 lbs. nozzle pressure, with a hand operated pump, can be bought for less than \$40.00, and by using lindane, benzene hexachloride, or D.D.T. sprays, very good control of the troublesome keds can be obtained.

* * *

Poultrymen in Canada are still being threatened by the advance of Newcastle Disease, and all of us have to

take the utmost precautions to keep this dangerous and highly contagious virus disease out of our flocks. The disease is, of course, a reportable one under the Animal Diseases Act of Canada, and any disease condition of poultry that is accompanied by signs of paralysis and respiratory troubles should be promptly reported to the nearest Federal Veterinary Inspector. The specialists in the Division of Animal Pathology have made rapid advances in diagnostic services and have produced very promising lead vaccines, so that our officials are prepared to deal with the threat, as long as the industry offers full cooperation.

* * *

After very carefully raising turkey poults up to this point it would be a shame if blackhead was allowed to creep in now. Flies, or the boots of attendants or visitors, may be the means of carrying caecal worm eggs from old hen manure onto turkey lots or porches. After poults have swallowed a few of the microscopic worm eggs it takes about 12 days for the sulphur yellow droppings to show up; these are a sure sign of blackhead, and the number of such droppings indicate how sudden or severe the outbreak is likely to be. The new drug 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole, sold under trade names such as "Enheptin", "Histane" etc. will check an outbreak quite quickly, and it is given in feed or water for 14 days. The two weeks represents a chance to get rid of the sources of infection; move the poults or move all old manure, kill flies and start using a pair of *clean* rubber boots for entering turkey pens. The Division of Animal Pathology, Canada Department of Agriculture at Macdonald College is continuing work on the control of this disease; we believe better methods still lie ahead.



New drugs enable poultrymen to raise more turkeys to maturity.



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 To The Commerce, you know,
 And ask about farm loans, there."

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Sherbrooke's Sixty-Sixth

Farmers of Eastern Canada hardly need the weather bureau's official pronouncement that this summer has been unusually wet and cool; that fact has been self-evident all season. But the wet weather, along with most of the residents of Sherbrooke and district, took a holiday during the week of the Sherbrooke Fair's 66th presentation, and the sun really shone down. As usual, the show had been well advertised ahead of time, the directors had done everything possible to make the grounds attractive, and the exhibits were really outstanding; small wonder that attendance records were away up. A good Midway, and an exceptionally interesting grandstand show kept the crowds amused, and, while we do not mean to say that this is the important part of an agricultural fair, it cannot be denied that, at least in a large centre like Sherbrooke, this is a big drawing card. But many of the people who come for amusement also see the agricultural exhibits, so everybody is the gainer.

The Sherbrooke fair grounds might serve as a model for many others. The buildings gleam with fresh paint, litter is cleaned up regularly, and the accommodations for exhibitors are the best that can be provided. Extensive improvements in the Industrial Building since last year provided better conditions there and allowed the exhibitors, many of whom were local merchants, to display their products to the best advantage. And they showed their appreciation by putting on the best series of displays that has been seen for some time. Farm machinery exhibits, outside on the grounds, were very complete and attracted much interest. Something new at fairs this year was a display of firefighting equipment, including everything from small trailers to huge pumpers, and the small fry had a great time pretending to be firemen—at least, while those in charge of the exhibit weren't looking.

Livestock entries were down considerably from those of last year, but the horse show was a strong one, and dairy cattle quality was all that could be desired. By breeds, the turnout was as follows:

Ayrshire	9 herds	98 head
Holstein	6 "	78 "
Jerseys	7 "	93 "
Canadians	6 "	58 "
Gurnseys	2 "	27 "

In addition, there were about 100 calf club calves on

the grounds to bring the grand total up to over 450 head.

Sherbrooke makes a big feature of the cattle parade on the racetrack in front of the grandstand, and the exhibitors, overcoming some difficulties in finding leaders for the animals, always put on a good show before an appreciative audience. Prizes are awarded for the best displays in the parade, and in the dairy cattle section P. M. Fox with his Gurnseys won the award this year, receiving the Conklin Trophy, and also being presented with the Quebec Gurnsey Breeders' Cup for showing the best yearling bull. In the horse parade the exhibit of Miss Speyer was the one that caught the eyes of the judges. Calf club members with their well-scrubbed calves were a feature of the first parade on the track.

Livestock Championships

In the Ayrshire classes H. M. Jacquays and the Glen-cameron Farm entries of MacGillvray shared the honours. MacGillvray had the junior and the reserve junior bulls, the senior and grand championship female, Barberry Lane Hester, and showed Glencameron Judy 2nd for the junior female. In the groups, this exhibitor had both junior herd and junior get. H. M. Jacquays had Cherry Bank Perfect Peach for senior and grand champion bull, Cherry Bank Royal Isa for reserve senior and grand female, and took the senior herd, senior get, and progeny of dam classes. The Estate of G. H. Montgomery showed the reserve senior and grand bull, and O. A. Fowler had the reserve junior female. In the individual classes, entries ranged from a low of 2 head to a high of 14.



P.M. Fox won the Conklin trophy for the best display of dairy cattle in the parade.

W. K. MacLeod had a bit of a field day in the Holstein judging. His championships included the junior and reserve junior male, senior and grand, reserve senior and grand and the junior female. And in the group classes he lost out in only one, E. G. Chamberlain getting the nod for the senior get of sire. A. Pepin had the senior and grand champion bull and the reserve junior female, and Marshall Miller showed the reserve senior and grand champion bull.

In Canadian cattle classes, O. A. Fowler didn't have the senior and grand champion bull nor the reserve senior female—those ribbons went to J. A. LeBlanc—but Fowler had just about everything else, including all the group classes. One or another of these two exhibitors placed first in just about every class.

P. M. Fox dominated all the Gurnsey classes and took all the championships.

There was a bit more competition in the Jersey show, with four of the seven herds taking at least one championship home. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Virgin's herd produced the senior and grand champions in both sexes and the reserve junior female. Pierre Veillon took the two junior group classes and showed the junior and reserve grand bull while J. L. Macy had the reserve senior bull. Miss Speyer had the reserve junior male, the junior and the reserve senior and grand champion females, and took these groups—senior herd, senior get of sire and progeny of dam.

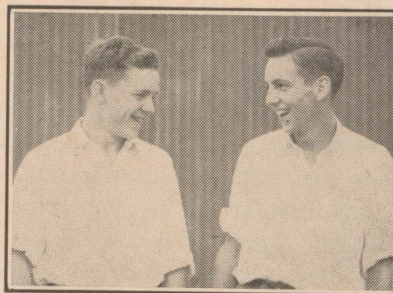
Sheep and Swine

Slack Bros. of Waterloo had their usual good examples of the Shropshire, Hampshire, Cheviots and Southdowns, and pretty well dominated the judging of these breeds of sheep. Leicester awards were shared between A. B. Lyster, who had both championships, and Mrs. Parnell who had both reserves, with J. A. McBurney winning a couple of classes along the way. N. G. Bennett won six of the

seven classes with Oxfords and had the reserve ram, with Parsons taking the top.

Antonio Seigny didn't permit much competition in the Yorkshire judging, but there was a better distribution of the prize-money in the Berkshire classes, with the Woodward Estate taking three championships, R. A. Bowen two, and L. L. Healey one. The Woodward Estate topped the boar classes. O. A. Fowler was alone in his glory with Tamworths.

Brome Team Wins Judging



The winners—Robert Miller and Garth Hadlock livestock judging champions.

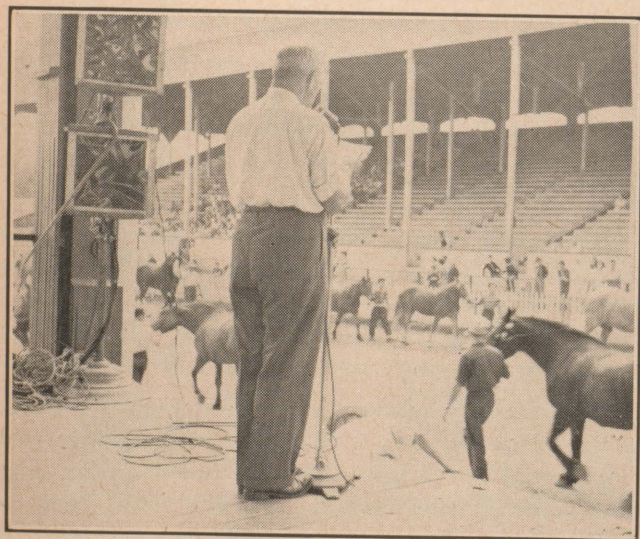
The Sherbrooke judging contest, which is the finals of a number of elimination contests held by the local clubs during the late summer, went off according to schedule. In the dairy cattle judging, the Brome team

of Robert Miller and Garth Hadlock won top honours with a combined score of 1081 points out of a possible 1,200, with only 5 points between each boy's score. This team is well matched in ability, as the score indicates, and whenever they judge against each other, there is never more than a few points difference in their scores. They teamed up this year to win the honour of representing Quebec at the national contests in Toronto later in the fall, and our best wishes for their success go with them. In second place, just a few points behind, was the team from Howick of Bernice Ness and Kenneth Roy, and the next few teams in order were St. Hyacinthe, St. Clet, Three Rivers, Fortierville, Shawville and Vaudreuil.

In the sheep contest the honours went to Denise Chailifoux and Jeanne d'Arc Millette, two young ladies from Ste. Anne du Lac, and the St. Edouard team of Roger Soucy and Louis St. Hilaire won the hog judging contest. Only two teams were entered in the sheep contest.

The Bulletin des Agriculteurs offers a two-year scholarship to enable some promising young farm boy to attend an agricultural school for a two-year course at absolutely no expense to himself. Two of these scholarships were offered this year, and were won, following a comprehensive examination on farming practices and general education, by G. Gauthier, St. Clet, and J. P. Leclerc of Trois Pistoles.

The year 1951 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of junior club work in the Province of Quebec, and it was fitting that Sherbrooke, whose citizens take a lively interest in this phase of agricultural effort, should provide a civic dinner for the junior club members, for farmers who were club members in their youth, and for a number



The Sherbrooke parade wouldn't be complete without agronome MacDougall's bi-lingual announcements.

of specially invited guests. Altogether, some four hundred people attended the affair, held in the Tuque Rouge club on the city's outskirts.

Stephan Boily, who was the first organizer of junior clubs on behalf of the government, was on hand to describe the beginning of the work and to point out how much it has grown since he organized the first clubs at Becancourt and Compton in 1922. From the modest beginnings of the old days, when Mr. Boily used to carry around the white coveralls which are now uniform in all clubs with him in his car, selling them to the boys at cost, the movement has progressed until now there is at least one club in every county in the province, and in one county at least there is one in every parish. Since the work started in 1922, over 50,000 young people, boys and girls, have taken part in club work, a large number of whom are now successful farmers who give a lot of credit for their success to the things they learned from Mr. Boily and his staff. Many others, if they are not actually farming, are nevertheless in some occupation connected in one way or another with agriculture.

Mr. Boily retired from active direction of the junior work in 1939, to accept a post in a different field of agriculture, and was succeeded by Mr. J. P. Fleury, under whose energetic supervision the work has continued to flourish.

One of the valuable parts of the programme is the junior judging contests, and it was interesting to note, at the dinner, the presence of Mr. Emile Petit, now a successful farmer at Waterville, who, with M. Rouillard, was on the first Quebec team that ever won the national championship at Toronto many years ago.



Winners in judging contests with their agronomes. From left to right, the Misses Chalifoux and Millette, sheep winners, with Henri Girard; Robert Miller and Garth Hadlock with Gaston Marcoux; Louis St. Hilaire and Roger Soucy, hog judging winners, with Gerard Labissonniere.

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TEA**

Check Cooling System Before Using Anti-freeze

Give the tractor cooling system a close check before putting in anti-freeze. Serious trouble may result from a rotting hose or loose head gasket.

Permanent-type anti-freeze that leaks through to the oil sometimes leaves a gummy deposit that causes oil lines to plug. This may gum the valves, rings and bearings. So it's important to check the head gasket and make sure all head bolts are tight. If the solution gets into the crank-case there is usually creamy oil on the dip stick.

Hoses in the cooling system may look good on the outside, yet be soft and rotted on the inside. These should be checked because bits of rotted rubber that loosen from a hose can plug the radiator.

If the cooling system has a thermostat, that should be checked to make sure it's working properly. If it takes the engine longer than usual to warm up, or if the engine runs exceptionally cool, the trouble may be in the thermostat.

When anti-freeze is left in the engine throughout the year, the solution may become acidic. Hot water speeds this reaction. So it's a good idea to take anti-freeze out during the spring and summer. Then if it is used again, a corrosion inhibitor should be added.

Flush out the radiator before putting in anti-freeze in the fall. Flush with 3 pounds of washing soda (not baking soda) in 7 gallons of water. Run the motor until the solution is hot and then flush with fresh water. A radiator cleaner made by a reputable manufacturer will also do the job.

The results obtained from the first seven steers to be tested under the Ontario Advanced Registry Policy for Beef Cattle, shows very clearly why some beef producers make a lot more money than others. This is the comment of W. P. Watson, Livestock Commissioner for Ontario, who points out that the figures on feed cost of producing a pound of gain on these steers ranged from a low of .22¢ to a high of .283/4¢ a pound.

All seven of the carcasses qualified for Red Brand Beef, though some were better than others. However, the important thing from the standpoint of the producer is the inherited ability of these animals to make their gains economically and still give these high quality carcasses.

Records of the feed they ate and the gains obtained certainly showed marked differences. The calf with the best record for producing beef economically was a good feeder, though not the heaviest eater of the seven. He ate on average, 11 pounds of grain and 8.4 pounds of hay per day and from this produced an average of 2.33 pounds of gain per day. Against this, the calf with the highest costs ate both more hay and grain (11.3 pounds of grain and 9 pounds of hay). Even with this additional feed he gained only 1.87 pounds per day, which meant that over a feeding period of approximately 200 days, his production of beef for his owner was some 90 pounds less than the steer with the best record.

Taking the actual cost of feed and the gains in the two cases, it is easy to see which owner had the more profitable animal. The steer with the lowest cost of production gained 465 pounds in 199 days of feeding at a total cost of \$102.61. The steer with the highest cost of production gave his owner a gain of only 377 pounds in 201 days at a slightly higher cost of \$107.40. With present beef prices this difference is very marked, and could well spell the difference between a substantial profit and a loss in feeding the cattle.

Under the policy, the steers were placed in the test barn within two weeks of the time when they were six months of age. After a preliminary feeding period of three to four weeks, to get them accustomed to their new surroundings, they were placed on a standard feeding ration and fed for a period of approximately 196 days, at which time they were marketed and graded on the rail.

Mr. Watson adds that while the show ring has done much to improve our beef cattle, it still gave no measure of the ability of the different bloodlines to produce good beef economically. The Advanced Registry Policy provides for the testing of the ability of beef bulls to sire calves which do this job, and for the commercial breeder, the ability to produce the most beef for the least feed is by far the most important characteristic his sire can transmit.

IT'S CHEAPER TO PAINT than REPAIR

*And the Farmer who paints knows
that regular painting is the key to good farming*



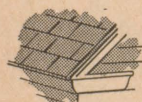
WINDOW FRAMES



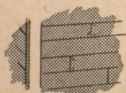
EAVES



DOOR FRAMES



ROOF GABLE JOINTS



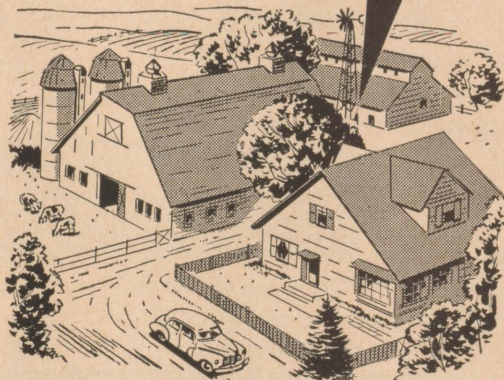
SIDING JOINTS

Electricity — tractors and automobiles have taken a lot of drudgery out of farming — modern buildings too, have made life on the farm more enjoyable. To keep them trouble free and from depreciating in value they should be protected.

Regular painting will add years of life to the farm house, the barn — and farm equipment. It will save costly repair bills too, because it is cheaper to paint than repair.

Have you checked your property recently? Shown here are some of the places where decay starts —

A few gallons of paint applied now will mean money in the bank later. Think too how much more enjoyable it is to farm when buildings and equipment are well painted.



For a bright, cheerful home write to: The Decorative Studios, The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited, P.O. Box 489, Montreal, for a free copy of "The Home Decorator". It will help your plan for more enjoyable living.



SWP-32

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Protecting and Beautifying Canadian Farms From Coast to Coast

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

At least we were lucky that we were not a day later in finishing the haying. If we had been we should not have finished for over a week. The last of it was baled to get it into the barn and baled rather green because it looked like rain. It was our first experience with such hay and we thought it would be better off outside for a while. We did leave it for four days, the first of which was a rainy one. It was all standing on end but we found it got pretty damp on the end next the ground. So when Saturday was a fine day and the forecast was for clouds on Sunday, we tipped it down to dry the ends and hauled it in. The next week it rained all through and the only satisfying thing about it was that those bales were in. It has spoilt us for trying to put long hay up in the top part of the mows where they are narrow and it is uphill. But it costs too much to hire a baler and we certainly would not buy one. One must do a lot of the work and still run all the weather risk. If the weather was dependable early in the year it would be worth the cost. But if you can only depend on bad weather, cutting on a big scale for a custom baler is a losing proposition.

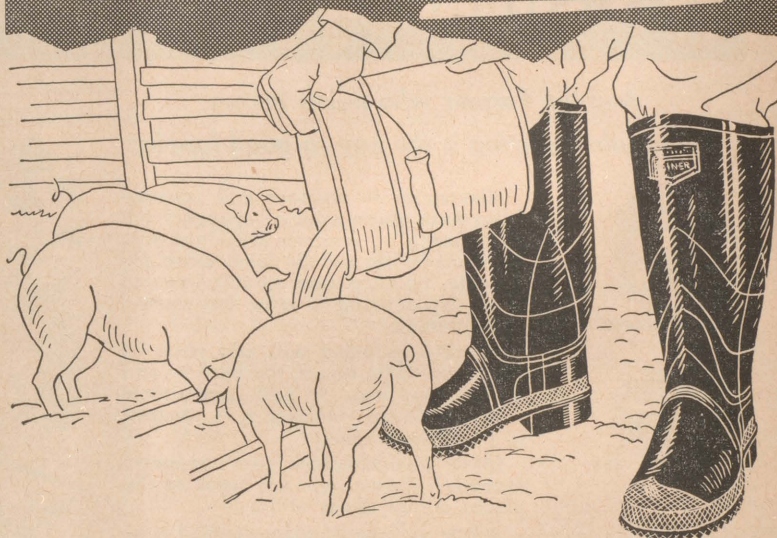
The forage harvester sounds much better if we were only equipped with silos instead of so much space for dry hay. Of course when we are short of space, the baler gives us a chance to store more in existing space but that doesn't help if what we store is useless. There are those who tell us that the trench silo is the answer and there are others who are sceptical as it sounds too good to be true. Dig a

hole in the ground, fill it with cut hay if you have facilities for cutting, if not, just put it in long. Cover it up and forget about it until you need it, that year or some other. But others say that the operations of covering and then uncovering outweigh the advantages. One opinion expressed was that trench silos were serving a useful purpose in introducing farmers to the benefits of silage who would otherwise never try it. This person felt, however, that once having tried silage, the majority would then graduate to an upright silo. But if we are to use silos on a large scale we must have some way of filling them more quickly. For the average farmer that seems to mean a custom outfit equipped with all the labour saving gadgets (not available yet) or cooperative ownership of the necessary equip-

ment. The latest shift in harvesting operations lends the possibility of further use for such equipment to increase the hours of work per year.

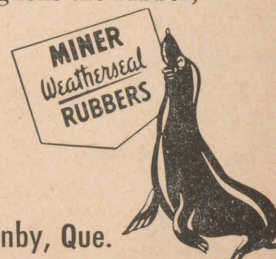
The forage harvester with its unloading equipment and blower could be used to pick up the straw after the combine and put cut straw for better bedding into our mows. Or we can windrow the grain, pick it up with the forage harvester and put it through a thresher to separate the grain and still have cut straw. Those planning outfits to haul silage from the field would be wise to have them tight enough so they could haul grain without loss in the event of future need for such things. We recently saw a combination hayrack or box for a tractor trailer. The sides drop down for a rack or can be raised to make a high box.

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It's MINER *Weatherseal* for protective rubber footwear!

We had high hopes of windrowing all our grain to be threshed with the combine and pickup to avoid heating of the grain. But the weather is so bad that we can't get every enthusiastic about having eighteen acres lying in the windrow. The rye and timothy got very ripe before the combine arrived but it was too damp when threshed and probably will bother some. Meanwhile the oats keep getting riper and some are nearly ready for direct combining. Yet if a custom operator is going to try to combine them wet we shall not be much better off. We feel tempted once more to fall back on the binder to get them cut before they get any flatter and let them stand until we can thresh them. They will stand a lot of weather that way. Even a silo can't beat the weather on the grain unless we cut it for silage.

To-night we got a small taste of what happens when the labour-saving machinery quits on a job that must be done. The power went off at milking time and then we couldn't start the gas engine either. So we had to milk for the first time in three years in the good old-fashioned way. Bob has been trying it a little so he managed two and part of another and Hans and I made away with the rest. Just as we were nearly finished with the separator, the power came back on. At least we didn't have to pump the water by hand which was the biggest bugbear when the power went off last winter. We haven't managed to get things arranged so the engine can pump water if the power is off.

To-day some of the hogs started for market at what we thought a few weeks ago was a record price. But a few weeks of still higher prices has spoilt us for that. Even so I shall feel pleased if the rest of the lot get away before it is still lower. It is more than we expected at the time we bought them as weanlings. On the strength of the high prices some have paid still more for weanlings and only time can tell whether it was a good buy or not. One of the neighbours who is clearing up a lot of

rough pasture to grow grain since improved pasture makes it available for that, feels he can make money on hogs on his own grain even if they do go down. But it costs a lot to clear such land at present price levels, more than land can be sold for after it is clear. If price levels remain high, the land will repay the clearing regardless of its actual worth. It was useless before and really grows good crops after clearing.



THE PATTERN OF PROGRESS

The skill of the Quebec Farmer has made his Province the richest agricultural area in the Dominion. Always progressive, his advanced farming methods have contributed directly to Quebec's future.

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The Quebec farmer knows that electrical power offers ease of operation and prosperity to his farm — and he knows, too, that when a farm prospers, so does the community, the province and the country.



Canada's National Farm Radio Forum will shortly be the subject of an international inquiry. UNESCO has appropriated the sum of \$16,000 for the purpose of conducting research into the structure and effectiveness of Farm Radio Forum as a means of mass communication.

Experiment in Community Living

by J. T. Davidson



Co-directors of Laquemac: Napoleon LeBlanc and Harry Avison

WHEN you arrive at Lake Chapleau in the Laurentians, where Laquemac is held, you find that it looks like many another mountain camp. There is a small, pleasant lake surrounded by steep wooded hills and rocky-crops. The camp itself is situated halfway up a steep buff and by

all appearances would make a fine summer resort. But Laquemac, as you soon find out, has only the surface appearance of a holiday retreat. You will discover that your hundred-odd fellow "campers" have not come for a vacation. From seven provinces of Canada, and from Sweden, Japan, and Australia, they have come to live and study together.

This camp is an annual affair, and people come in growing numbers each year. This year there were 47 French-speaking and 64 English speaking participants. They come to study community problems, and to meet other workers in the broad fields of organization and education. They find stimulation in meeting and getting to know and understand other people from different parts of Canada. They learn how to live in close relationship with Canadians of different religions, and speaking a different language.

Each camper is expected to take individual responsibility in the routine of camp life, and some are surprised to find that the camp is to be administered by an elected Council. This Council acts as a clearing house for suggestions, and makes plans for all camp activity except

"Laquemac" gives people of different languages, religions, occupations and cultures an opportunity to study and live together as a community.

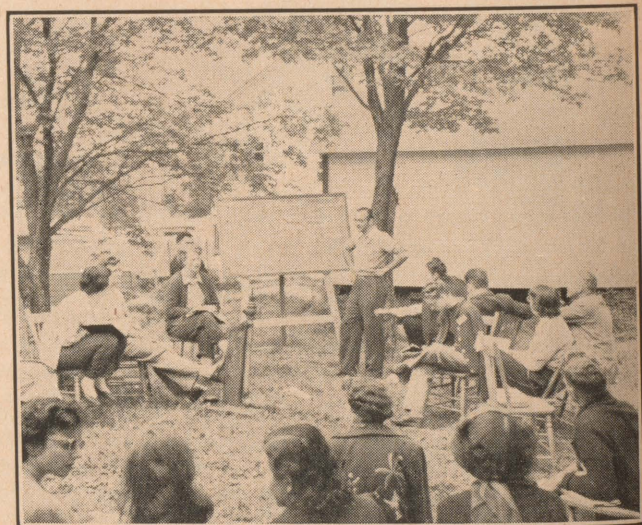
for the "skill sessions" and the "seminars". This year the Council, under "mayor" Ernie Ross of Ontario, was in action only a few days when a "loyal opposition" party was formed, which felt it had a mission to protect, as the members termed it, the democratic rights of the citizens of Laquemac. The Camp Council held open meetings daily and twice called general meetings of all members of the camp. Committees were appointed to co-ordinate camp activities.

The daily study periods were divided into two parts. In the morning a choice of three seminars was offered. Each camper selected one of the seminars and followed it throughout the eight sessions. Seminars offered were "Group Work", "Community Organization" and "Towards a World Community". In the afternoon everyone chose one of five Skill Sessions. Here again the plan was to take the same course for eight sessions. This year Skill Sessions were offered in "How to Improve Your Publicity"; "How to Lead a Group Discussion"; "How to Lead Community Recreation"; "How to Make Better Use of Films and Film-Strips in your Programs"; and "How to Improve Community Life Through Drama, Art and Music".

Seminars were designed to provide opportunity for new information and discussion of the forces that aid or work against community development. The skill sessions provided training in the use of techniques which could be applied in community programs.



"Mayor" Ross (on rock) holds a council meeting. In the background a group discusses the use of films in education.



Prof. Bergeron of Laval University makes a point during the seminar on "Toward a World Community"

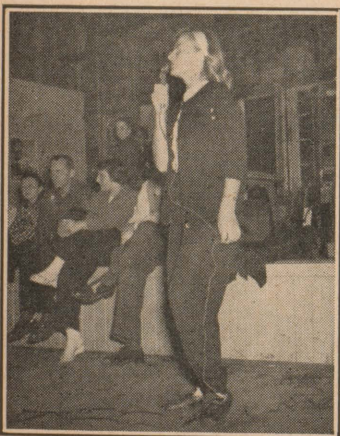
But life at Laquemac is not one-sided. There is a daily bi-lingual newspaper, "Le Reporter", giving news of camp activities and 'personals'. There is a bi-lingual library with a reading room, art exhibit, daily newspapers and periodicals. Everyone has the opportunity of participating in a varied recreation program: group singing, games, folk-dancings, volley-ball, soft ball, horse shoe pitching, swimming, etc.

Special evening programmes are designed for maximum participation by Laquemac citizens. One evening there was a panel discussion on world affairs. Another evening the group work seminar group, led by Miss Simone Paré, a well-known social worker, dramatized a situation, and a discussion of the problem raised by the skit followed. The community organization seminar under the leadership of Prof. Harold Potter of Sir George Williams College, was in charge of another evening programme, when the planning of a recreation hall was the problem. On two occasions the drama group, ably directed by Fernand Doré, director of the famous "Compagnons du Masque", produced puppet shows and pantomimes from original scripts written by the group. And no evening was complete without some form of recreation, led by the camp's able recreation director, Miss Fern Hampel. On the last night there was a variety show of singing, folk-dancing, charades and an operetta, "A Day At Laquemac" which was a strictly amateur production, but one enjoyed by everybody.

Laquemac is an experience that is hard to describe. One actually has to live it to know the feeling it develops.

One of the leaders, who had never been to Laquemac before, made this observation: "If half the people got as much out of the seminar I was leading as I got out of the experience, it was a pretty fair exchange."

And that statement gives a capsule explanation of Laquemac. The camp administration, the seminar and skill-session leaders, and the campers themselves, do not come with and pre-conceived idea of a lecturer-student relationship. They come together to pool their knowledge and resources. The theory is that everyone's experience makes him an expert in some phase of a problem to be discussed. At Laquemac you learn a new appreciation of our democratic way of life.

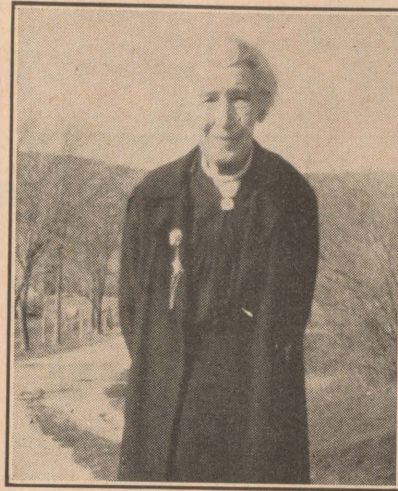


Fern Hampel leads folk dancing at an evening session.

Laquemac is sponsored jointly by the Extension Department of Laval University and the Adult Education Service of McGill University at Macdonald College, and the directors of these two departments were co-directors of the camp. The Quebec Department of Youth and Social Welfare, through training and travel grants, helps to keep costs down to a very reasonable figure.

Thirty-five Years of Service

by A. Birdsell Robb



Mrs. Fred Lusk,
Breckenridge, W.I.,
a member
of the W.I.
since 1916.

Gatineau County W.I.'s are justly proud of the service record of Mrs. Fred Lusk. A member of Breckenridge W.I., Mrs. Lusk is the oldest active member in the county, we believe, in point of service; as she joined the organization in 1916, at Luskville, in what was then Ottawa County.

A teacher in Quebec province for several years before her marriage in 1899, Mrs. Lusk has seen many changes in methods of education. "Basic subjects in our day", she remarked, "were reading, writing and arithmetic, in which pupils were thoroughly grounded. There were the foundations only on which to build. Now the aim seems to be character, culture and courtesy with serious reading becoming a lost art".

Mrs. Lusk is most enthusiastic on W.I. work and feels that her associations with the organizations have added much to her happiness. From her first contacts with W.I. she realized what a force it could be in national life, and in promoting international friendships, with "the common weal, the good of all mankind", the avowed purpose of its members.

During her years of W.I. work, Mrs. Lusk has held many offices in branch, county and provincial groups. In her home branch she has served in all convenorships, and as president for eight years. In May of this year she drove about 25 miles to attend the annual convention of Gatineau County W.I.'s. She is second vice-president of her branch at present.

She was president of Gatineau County Women's Institute for nine years; and provincial president for two years. The latter office she had to give up due to the pressure of home cares; for she looks after her large comfortable farm house with its many needs and duties. Here two of her family of three sons live with her. She has five grandchildren.

Members of Gatineau County W.I. believe that Mrs. Lusk's 35 years of active service in Q.W.I. may be a provincial record. Can anyone confirm or deny this?



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Teachers Wanted

by Mary S. Gardiner

How many of our newspapers carry this ad today? How many of us realize its full significance? To you, who are parents, it is obviously important, for our children spend the most formative years of their lives under the guidance and control of teachers and, if there are no good teachers to train them, they will not grow up to be good and intelligent men and women.

The film, "On Which We Build", shows some of the splendid new buildings and some of the fine equipment in them. All this is useless without teachers. The real thing "on which we build" is, and must be, good teachers. Emerson said: "It does not matter so much what we study as who our teachers are".

Currently there is a shortage of teachers, one which is not confined to this province but is nation wide. There are reasons for this. During the period of World War II teachers, who are normally a group with a strong sense of civic obligation, felt the call to duty to serve their country in time of war, and did so. Today we find that recruits are not coming forward fast enough to fill the gaps.

Another reason for the shortage of recruits is financial. Teaching is not a well paid profession. Though salaries for teachers are still not what they should be, improvements have taken place, and are still continuing. It is true that a teacher may retire at the age of 56 with a pension, yet you won't encourage young people to undertake a job by telling them how nice it will be when they've finished.

Another point to mention is that teachers have to eat for twelve months of the year, just as the rest of us do. They may spend only ten months of the year in school, but must be paid on a twelve month basis, if you expect them to be alive when school opens in September. Don't expect them to support themselves by working at other jobs during the summer. They need this time in July and August, not only for a little rest and recreation, but for study and further training. Many teachers take summer courses to improve themselves and make themselves better teachers.

Financial reasons are not the most important in keeping young people from entering the teaching profession. Far more of a barrier is the public attitude towards teachers. Too often this attitude can be summed up in that horrid expression "School-marm". Just look at the picture that label summons to your mind.

Also the community proceeds to impose restrictions on their private lives in a way they would not think of doing to anyone else,—except their preachers. Why should the private affairs of a teacher be considered a public matter, to be regulated according to the prejudices of their neighbours? Do you appoint yourself investigating agent to see how your bank manager, your merchant, and your station agent live their private lives? Of course not, and teachers have as much right to freedom of choice in their private lives as any one else.

Another treatment of teachers is to load them with community responsibilities outside their regular work. The teacher has free weekends, so she is asked to teach in the Sunday school, sing in the choir, collect clothing for Red Cross parcels, or coach a play for the drama contests. How many stop to think that a teacher might like to do some of her own planning?

Again—everyone has been to school, so everybody is automatically an expert on education, and perfectly prepared and willing to tell the teacher how to do her job.

We, as members of the Women's Institute, can, and often do, achieve a good deal in promoting right attitudes towards teachers. We can help the parents remember that they and the teachers are on the same side and not enemies, that they both have a common interest in helping pupils in school. In the case of children, for instance, parents can do a good deal to instil the lesson of courtesy

The Countrywoman

The last issue of "The Countrywoman" carries a report of the annual executive meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World. This was held in London, June 12, with the President, Mrs. R. Sayre, presiding.

Reports of the various committees were presented and several interesting items were noted. Over £5000 was raised this past year by "Pennies for Friendship". A plea was made for increased subscriptions to the Countrywoman. Total circulation remains at 35000 and efforts are to be made to raise this figure. The rate is \$1.00 a year and members interested may send this to the editor, Miss Graham White, 167 Kensington High Street, London W.8. Contacts in Haiti, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, Pakistan, Greece, Iceland and Greenland are being followed up.

into their minds at home and not wait for the teacher to do this.

Such groups as ours can do excellent work, too, in helping teachers, especially new teachers, to feel at home in the community. Particularly, we can help the young teacher on her first job. Her position is not an enviable one. She has probably never lived away from home except, perhaps for her resident college life at Macdonald. She is young and shy and it is difficult to make friends. She feels she must keep up the prestige of her new position and this makes for shyness and reserve. Do what you can to be helpful. Be tactful. Give praise for good work done.

Finally, the most important job that you can do in the interest of education is to help recruit suitable candidates for teachers. Excellent physical health, better than average intellectual abilities, and the desire to go on learning are essential attributes for this profession. There are also certain essential qualities of character or personality, such as enthusiasm, initiative, patience, sympathy, persistence, reliability, and certainly a sense of humour.

Let me close this article with a personal question to you who are parents. Do you want your son or daughter to be a teacher? If not, is it because the attitude toward the teacher in your community can stand a good deal of improvement? Let our Women's Institute members try to correct any of the shortcomings I have mentioned if they exist in your community, and you will certainly have the new teacher saying "They are my friends".

Our English Visitor

Mrs. F. E. Davis, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, England, was a guest of the Quebec Women's Institutes in the early summer.

Mrs. Davis, a member of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, England, toured Canada on a fact-finding mission under the auspices of the Imperial Relations Trust, and her visit to this province was arranged to coincide with the Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, as well as the provincial gathering. Some time was also spent in Montreal as guest of the Montreal Council of Women, in Sherbrooke with the



Institutes of that district, and Quebec City where she was given an opportunity to see something of the work of Les Cercles de Fermières through the courtesy of Mme P. C. LeBeau.

In a letter received at the Q.W.I. office from Miss Marjorie Freeman, Assistant Secretary of the N.F.W.I., she writes: "Will you please thank all your members who helped to make her visit to your Province so very worthwhile and express to them our very grateful thanks." To which Mrs. Davis adds, her own personal thanks saying, "I enjoyed it all enormously and managed to see and learn quite a lot in a short time—I think."

The Month with the W.I.

This month's report show that nearly every branch has heard the report of the annual convention at Macdonald College. This, together with the account in a previous Journal and the fine coverage given that event in the press, should give every member a "look-in" on one of the most inspiring of our Q.W.I. conventions.

Argenteuil: Arundel saw films and heard a talk on



Part of the group of F.W.I.C. Board members visiting the Military Hospital at Ste. Annes on the Sunday afternoon of their convention. The incoming President, Mrs. Hugh Summers, is fifth from the left, and the retiring President, Mrs. E. E. Morton, is at the extreme right.

cancer by Dr. R. B. Henry. A successful evening with the programme planned by Mrs. E. A. Bulley was held. Brownsburg presented a life membership pin to Mrs. H. Gardner on the occasion of her 50th wedding anniversary. Plans were made for a exhibit at the Ottawa Exhibition. Frontier reports a successful lawn social and picnic. \$10 was given to the School Fair. Jerusalem-Bethany catered to a wedding and arranged a picnic for the children of the community. \$5 was voted to the School Fair. Lakefield enjoyed a visit from the county president, Mrs. C. W. P. Baugh, who gave the report of the convention. Upper Lachute and East End entertained the grandmothers. Pioneer planned a motor trip to Ottawa.

Bonaventure: Mrs. Wheeler Adams, County Convenor of Publicity, prepared the July broadcast. Grand Cascapedia had a discussion conducted by Mrs. Freeman Hardy, Convenor of Health and Welfare. Black Cape held their July meeting on the beach around the bonfire. A parcel was sent to a member in the Victoria Hospital. Marcil presented prizes to the pupil with the highest standing in arithmetic in each of the three schools in the district. New Richmond heard several articles read by the convenor of Health and Welfare. Portfolios of New-

foundland were on display. Port Daniel heard a report of the convention given by the delegate, Mrs. Prevost. Restigouche is using a travelling apron to raise funds. This was started on its way by Mrs. Hannibal Hoare. Shigawake is sending a girl and a boy to Fort Haldimand Camp. \$5 was donated to schools for prizes. Each member exhibited a treasured heirloom at the meeting.

Chat. - Huntingdon: At Dundee, Mrs. A. H. Fraser read a paper on "Personalities that make News". Contributions for an overseas parcel were brought in and a Stanley Brush party was held. Franklin Centre enjoyed a talk by Mrs. John Sprague, Chateauguay, N.Y., about the various projects of their Farm Bureau and articles of craftsmanship were on display. "Nylon, its Composition and Uses", was read by Mrs. Willard Blair. Howick heard a report of the convention by Mrs. Roy Younie. Huntingdon held a basket picnic. Their guest speaker was Mrs. Vautelet C.B.E., national vice-president and provincial president of the C.A.C. This branch is serving dinners at the Huntingdon fair.

Compton: Compton County received a donation of \$100 from Hon. C. D. French, which is to be given as a scholarship to a boy or girl completing Grade XI for the purpose of furthering his, or her, education. Bury was pleased to have a visit from Mrs. LeBaron, provincial president. A float won a prize on July first. A demonstration was given on making a dress and a contest held on Canadian cities. Canterbury presented a member with a W.I. pin. The sale of a quilt realized \$28.50, and a display of member's work was held. Five charter members of this branch are life members. East Clifton members received letters of thanks for parcels sent to overseas friends.

Gaspé: L'Anse aux Cousins members gave a donation for a W.I. sale table. The proceeds from the hat parade and afternoon tea were \$12, and \$5 was donated to the Gaspé short course. Sandy Beach voted \$10 to the Girl Guides camp. Wakeham made plans for the annual county W.I. picnic. York's rolcall was name an outstanding event in Gaspé during the last 25 years, and



W.I. Annual Convention at Port Daniel West,
June 6, 1951.



Port Daniel W.I. sends a parcel overseas every month. These go to the Misses Oakley, two elderly ladies in a nursing home in London. The picture was taken when the Queen visited there and shows her talking to the two old ladies. The one in the lighter dress, with the chair behind her, is very frail and the Queen had asked her not to get up, "but as you can see, she did", the correspondent adds.

a contest on the flag was held. All branches attended the annual picnic held at Peninsula Point.

Gatineau: Aylmer East catered to a wedding reception for a member. \$25 was voted toward the Gatineau Memorial Hospital and \$10 to the district school for children showing the greatest improvement in their studies. Breckenbridge heard a talk from a winner in the recent W.I. essay contest. A quiz with prizes to the winners was held. Rupert voted \$100 to the Gatineau Memorial Hospital Fund. Wakefield held their annual picnic, this year visiting the Quebec Museum in Gatineau, Park, Kingsmere. \$42.25 was realized from the sale of a tea-set, donated to the W.I. by a non-member, which was given to the hospital fund. Wright extended congratulations to one of their members, Mrs. Ellard, on her election as second provincial vice-president and representative to the F.W.I.C. \$15 was voted to Gatineau Memorial Hospital Fund.

Missisquoi: Cowansville at a busy meeting completed plans for the annual fair. Dunham entertained the county secretary, Mrs. Rhicard, who gave a report on the convention. A coin shower was held for the twin babies of a member and \$15 voted for school prizes. From Fordyce eight delegates attended the banquet at the convention. An Austrian girl is being "adopted". Stanbridge East purchased a loom for the use of its members. Funds have been raised to assist hobby show and school fair.

Papineau: Lochaber held its annual picnic with a record attendance. A dance is planned to raise funds. The Home Economics convenor, who is ill, was remembered with flowers.

Richmond: Richmond County held their midsummer meeting at Melbourne. Among other business was the plan to start a Tweedsmuir History of the county. Dennison's Mills held a dance in their own hall. Mel-



Officers of
Melbourne Ridge
Women's Institute.
Reading
left to right:
Mrs. Albert Smith,
Secretary;
Mrs. Henry Fowler,
President;
Mrs. Robert Kerr,
Treasurer.

bourne Ridge received a donation of \$10 from Miss M. Kerr. A social evening netted \$15.85 Richmond Hill branch held a successful dance. Richmond Young Women's W.I. started a quilt and subscribed to Home and Country. Shipton held a well-attended picnic at the summer camp of Mrs. A. Paige. This branch is sponsoring a school fair. Windsor Mills, together with members of the United Church, held their annual picnic at "Willowbank". Sports for different age groups were featured.

Rouville: Abbotsford, at an evening meeting, featured the sale of hats priced at 25 cents each and purchased unseen. The wearing of the "creation" by the purchaser caused much fun.

Shefford: Granby Hill members and their families enjoyed a picnic. Two boxes of fruit were sent to a shut-in. South Roxton also held a picnic for members, their families and friends, at Wright's Beach, Magog. Warden had a programme on publicity when articles on W.I. work in Finland and New Zealand were read by the convenor. A contest, jumbled spelling of the names of county presidents, was featured. Warden Juniors had a discussion on "Health in the Home and Community".

Sherbrooke: This county entertained Mrs. E. Davis of Barrow-on-Soar, Leicestershire, England. Ascot held a



Richmond County delegates attending Macdonald
Convention, June 1951.

clinic at the Consolidated School. Silver spoons, to be given to the first three patients in the Sherbrooke County W.I. children's ward in the new hospital, were on display. These will be engraved with the name, date and donors. A gift was presented to a member who is leaving. Thank you letters were read in acknowledgment of parcels received by two ladies in England, mothers of two branch members. Several members attended the ceremony of the turning the sod for the new addition of Lennoxville High School. Belvidere presented a life membership to Mrs. W. Ellis, a charter member and past president, in appreciation of her services to the W.I. Brompton Road observed grandmother's day. A contest was held, the winners being Mrs. E. Buck, Mrs. W. Bonnalie and Mrs. Decoteau, who is a great grandmother. Parcels were sent overseas. Lennoxville held a picnic with games and prizes. A mystery sale was held and an exhibit of prized "grandmothers" possessions. Milby sent a parcel of clothes to Save the Children Fund, and also an overseas parcel. An English wool blanket was presented to a member, Mrs. Jack Evans, a bride of the month. Orford held a picnic where Mrs. Davis of England was a guest. Mrs. M. G. Richards, county president and a member of this branch, presented her own W.I. pin to Mrs. Davis, making her an honorary member of that branch.



Brownsburg W.I. members presented a pageant
"The Dominion from Sea to Sea".

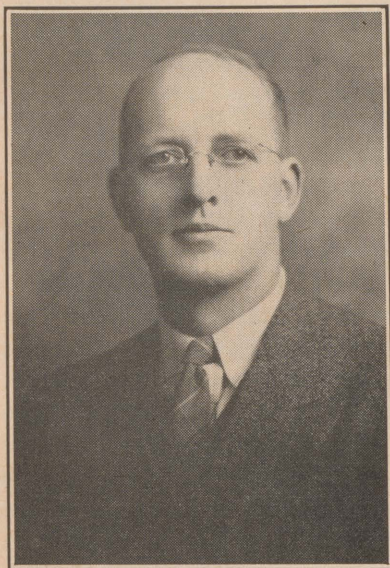


Stanstead North W.I.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Angus Banting Joins the Clan



The post of Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, left vacant by the retirement this summer of Professor Heimpel, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Angus Banting, formerly Director of Agricultural Engineering Services for the Department of Agriculture in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Banting is a graduate of the O.A.C. and holds an Ontario teaching diploma from the University of Toronto. For three years after graduating he taught school at Beamsville, Ont., then came east to join the staff of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture as provincial agricultural engineer and professor of that subject at the

N.S.A.C. When Nova Scotia set up its Agricultural Engineering Service Branch, Mr. Banting was appointed its first director.

His first major project in Nova Scotia was to make a survey of the marshlands in the Amherst district. He later became a member of the first Maritime Dykelands Commission, an organization which was the forerunner of the Maritime Marshlands Rehabilitation Administration.

He was chairman of the Maritime Rural Housing Committee for three years and is credited with providing the committee with much valuable direction and support. During the war he was consultant to the Farm Machinery Rationing Officer of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and was also a member of the committee which went to British Columbia to study problems associated with the cold storage of fruit. It is a matter of record that the development of modern and efficient apple packing and cold storage in the Annapolis Valley was influenced to a considerable extent by his technical and professional skill.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Banting to "Clan Macdonald" and hope their association with us will be a long and happy one.

Mac Grads Earn A.I.C. Scholarships

Three Macdonald College graduates have been granted Agricultural Institute of Canada Scholarships for advanced studies in their chosen fields of agriculture.

C. W. Bingeman, a graduate in Agronomy of the class of 1949, has already made distinguished progress in research on the problems of the conservation of organic soils. He will continue his studies at Ohio State College this winter.

A. G. Plessers, Agronomy, 1950, will continue his studies in plant genetics, working on a problem fundamental to all wheat breeding, the solution of which should have wide application in Canada. He will study at the University of Minnesota.

Bill Friend, a class-mate of Plessers', majored in Entomology at Mac. He has been granted a scholarship to enable him to carry on with advanced work in insect physiology, and will study at Cornell under Dr. Patton.

The scholarship fund of the A.I.C. is built up through subscriptions from Canadian business firms, and in the past six years no fewer than 68 scholarships have been granted to outstanding graduates of Canadian agricultural colleges. One of the conditions is that the recipient, though he may hold his scholarship in some other country, must return to Canada to work for and with Canadian agriculture when his advanced studies have been completed.

Artificial Insemination in Nova Scotia

Under the name of the "Colchester Artificial Breeders' Co-operative", Nova Scotia's first artificial insemination centre began operations in 1945, but the name Colchester has now become Nova Scotia. The project was started in an atmosphere of indifference if not actual hostility, with only a handful of farsighted men supporting the project, but today these few, and the others who have joined the movement since, are proud to be associated with a project that is giving the farmers of Nova Scotia a real service. Complete herds of artificially bred cattle are on their way, and these heifers and cows-in-milk are doing a real job.

Conception rate is no longer one of the big problems, and in the Colchester area the period of "wait and see" is definitely over, and for the past five years the conception rate has averaged 54.6% on first service and 77% on second service, with an all-time high of 70% on first service and 84% on second service in 1950.

During 1950 the centre recorded an increase of 60% in the number of cows bred, and it is certain at this writing that the number in 1951 will be still larger and will mark another record. The 1951 conception rate is hovering around 70%, a very respectable figure.

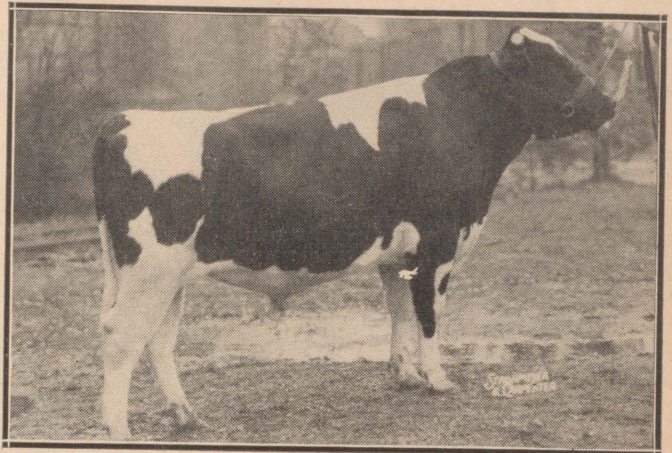
As is to be expected, everything does not run smoothly at all times. There are problem herds, and problem cows within herds. But a veterinarian is working on breeding troubles and his contribution has been important. Now disease, and not the inseminator, is generally quoted as the cause for a barnful of strippers.

The Co-operative maintains bulls of three breeds; Gurnseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires. The Gurnsey battery consists of five bulls, the most recent addition being Coldsprings B. R. Fearless, bought by the Nova Scotia Gurnsey Breeders' Club from W. S. Brooks of Paris, Ont. Fearless is being used on the pure bred herds in Nova Scotia. The other Gurnsey bulls are of local breeding, all rich in the blood of the "excellent" cow M. E. Barbara's Butterfat, with 103,798 pounds of milk and 5,015 pounds of fat in ten lactations.

The Holstein battery consists of six bulls, all of which trace back in the second or third generations to the great sire Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha 6th (extra) whose name headed the leading R.O.P. sire list last winter. His 163 daughters have 560 records averaging 17,655 pounds milk and 602 pounds fat.

There are two Ayrshire bulls in the establishment, both sired by Glen Campbell Adventure, whose dam was Ardgowan Valda with a record of 31,157 pounds milk and 1,356 pounds fat. The dams of both bulls were sired by South Craig Invincible (Imp).

There are a number of reasons why this unit has made marked progress. The bull batteries were increased to the



This is Gilmore Emperor Hengerveld, one of the Holsteins at the Colchester unit.

point where semen was available at all times. It appears, from their experience, that when a large number of cows of one breed are being serviced, at least two spare bulls are necessary. Then too, the contribution of a good inseminator has had a lot to do with the unit's success. With a sturdy dairy background and a liking for good stock, he was easily worked into the extension part of the job.

Financing of the unit has always been a problem, but this is beginning to work out, since membership has been increased by having the unit cover a wider area. Other such units are in progress of being developed in Nova Scotia, and it seems likely that the idea of artificial insemination is definitely on the march in that province.

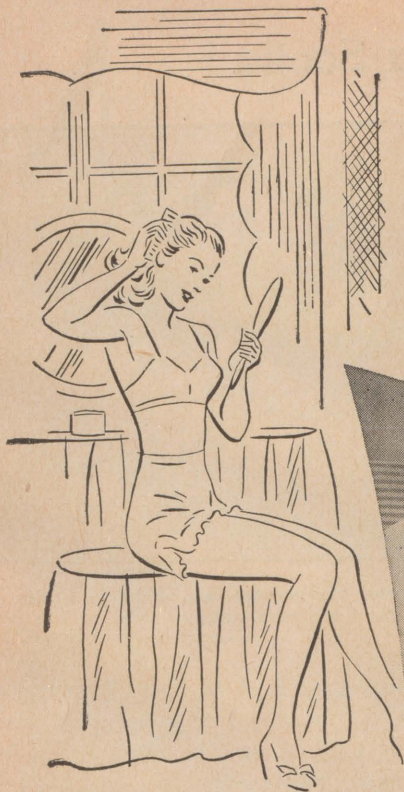
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